FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In State v. Patrick, (a slave) from Pitt, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hinston v. King, from Carbarrus, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Simpson v. Morris, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Jones, Ex. v. Gorden, in Equity, from Perquimons. Also, in Brown v. Finch, from Rowan, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Hyman v. Moorn, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Preslar, from Union, declaring there is no error. Also, in State v. Commissioners of Raleigh, from Wake, allowing the motion in arrest of judgment. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, from Martin, in Equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Davidson College v. Chambers, in Equity, from Rowan, directing other parties to be made.

By BATTLE, J. In Gunter v. Gunter, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gwyn v. Getzer, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v. Cameron, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Link v. Nefong, in Equity from Davidson. Also, in Barringer v. Cowan, from Rowan.

Ral. Register.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement will show the operations and condition of the Company for the year ending June 1st, 1856:

No. of Policies in force as per last Report,		2,288
" " issued this year,		672
		2,960
No. of Cancelled and Expired this year,		652
Now in force,		2,308

RECEIPTS:

Amount on hand as per last report, June 1st, 1855,	$89,754 54	
" of Premium received this year to June 1st, 1856,	61,029 85	
" of interest,	4,336 92	
" overpaid by Agents,	862 25	
		$155,983 56

DISBURSEMENTS:

Amount paid white losses as follows:		
Paid William Charles,	$4,980 00	
" Arthur S. Mooring,	4,701 58	
" James Rosseau,	3,756 88	
" Rev. Cyrus Johnson,	2,713 50	
" Dr. John R. Justice,	2,000 00	
" Alfred Wiley,	1,903 86	
" Rich'd Berry,	2,130 56	
" Charles Fritz,	985 00	
" Henry Sedford for Wm. Murphy, &c.,	1,200 00	
" William Thompson,	520 38	
Of premium notes allowed on above,	911 93	
" interest,	104 24	
Slave Policies.		
Paid Miss Jane Williamson,	1000 00	
" Custice & Rosette,	800 00	
" N. M. Martin & Donnans,	788 00	
" Rich'd H. Battle,	788 00	
" Rev. Jas T. Munds,	788 00	
" John B. Whilden,	788 00	
" Edw'd Wood,	796 00	
" J. W. Patton,	800 00	
" C. & D. Duke,	841 50	
" Bernard O'Neal,	750 00	
" W. K. Reid,	750 00	
" Mrs. E. B. Thornton,	700 00	
" John Davis,	689 50	
" Charles Logan,	700 00	
" Geo. H. McMillan,	700 00	
" Sam'l Davis,	650 00	
" L. T. Potter,	600 00	
" Capt. Tim Hunter,	591 00	
" Willie J. Eppes,	591 00	
" Benj. M. Selby, Jr.,	500 00	
" Mrs. Louisa Zunoney,	500 00	
" H. B. Eilert,	500 00	
" Elijah Clarke,	492 50	
" W. P. Moore,	494 17	
" Benj. J. Jacobs,	493 75	
" F. S. Marshall,	400 00	
" Jas. W. Patton,	466 00	
" Mary P. Harris, g'rd'n,	300 00	
" W. W. Clarke,	296 50	
" S. S. Evans,	246 25	
" Jos. T. Zeuly,	200 00	
Interest allowed on abeve,	116 01	
	45,084 11	
Amount paid fees and commissions to agents, examining physician's fees, printing, advertising, stationery, salaries, postage, taxes, office rent, &c.,	5,839 19	
Paid balance due agents,	222 09	
	6,061 28	

Assets.

Amount of premium notes on hand drawing 6 per cent. interest,	$4,089 31	
Amount in the hands of the Treasurer,	5,886 49	
" of bank stock and individual bonds,	11,611 35	
" in hands of agents,	3,251 02	104,838 17
		$155,983 56

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that the 1 and 2 dollar issues by the Bank of Fayetteville are illegal, that is all that have been issued since the enforcement of the new Revised Code, on the 1st of January last. The decision, it is said, does not interfere with those bearing date anterior to that date. We hope the next Legislature will repeal this law, satisfied as we are that the public interest and convenience will suffer by its continuance. We believe nine-tenths of the citizens of the State are opposed to it.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

Coming up to Mr. Fillmore's support.—In all directions Millard Fillmore is gaining strength, and the Old Line Whigs are uniting in his support. His prospects brighten every week. The Louisville Journal reports that the Old Line Whigs of Ashland District, in convention assembled, heartily endorsed Mr. Fillmore, and recommended their brother Whigs to support him, and their brother Whigs throughout the Union *will do it.* Not a doubt of it.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The result of some recent experiments in burning coal in the locomotives of the Illinois Central Railroad is stated to have demonstrated that fifty two bushels of coal, costing $7 80, was equal to five cords of wood, costing $28 75. The immense saving here exhibited has of course opened the eyes of railroad men generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1856.

BANKING AND POLITICS.—The Wilmington Journal thinks it strange that we should be in favor of Mr. Gilmer and at the same time opposed to the banking scheme of the Lexington Flag, which it says is a development of Mr. Gilmer's hobby. We doubt that. We think Mr. Gilmer too practical and experienced a man to favor any visionary schemes of banking. But suppose he did: How much better is Bragg, whose course in the Legislature of 1842 was ultra to a degree, tending to destroy all banks? And what are his views now on that subject? We have no reason to confide in them.

So that, without particular information as to the views of either candidate on that subject, and having no candidate of our own party, we may be permitted to vote for the one of the two now before us, whose general principles more nearly conform to our own, and upon whom we place the most confidence.

A BAD SIGN.—The Washington Union plainly charges that the Hon. Joseph C. Allen of Illinois was "expelled from his seat" by the black republican majority in the House, not because he was not duly elected, but because he was a democrat and his opponent a black republican. There is confirmation of this charge in the fact that after the House voted, 94 to 90, that Mr. Allen was not entitled to the seat, it immediately voted, 89 to 91, that Mr. Arnold, who contested the seat, was not entitled. Now when two men run for Congress, one or the other of them must be elected. But here we have a decision that neither was elected.

What makes this incident exceedingly important is the fact, that the representatives in the House from Illinois are equally divided between the black republicans and their opponents. By turning Mr. Allen out and sending the election back to the people, the abolitionists *may* get a member in his place. Should they do so, there will be a State gained for Fremont in case the election should go to the House of Representatives. A State gained! Look at the condition of parties in the House, and see how exceedingly important such a gain may be. Taking the election of Speaker Banks as the test of parties in the House, (and it is so,) there were 13 States which will vote for Fremont in case the election goes to the House; 3 States which have a majority of Americans in their Delegations, 10 which have a majority of Democrats, and 5 which are equally divided. Now the accession of Illinois would give the Black Republicans 14 States in the House—16 States being required to elect. It will be seen, therefore, what a vast deal may depend upon such an accession. The other divided States are Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, and Iowa. The death of a member from any two of these States, or the bribery of one from each, *might* throw the entire power into the hands of the abolitionists. But the seat of one of the members from Iowa is also contested, and most likely the black republicans will expel him also, in hopes to have one of their infamous party elected in his stead, and thus give them another State.

Such considerations as these, we fear have operated, in an atmosphere thoroughly tainted with corruption, as Washington is, and where an oath of office is about as much regarded as a custom-house oath is in New York, to unseat the member from Illinois, without the slightest reference to the validity of his election.

But let us hope for the best as long as we may hope. Let us hope that Illinois may send Mr. Allen back, with an unmistakeable majority. There would be no special reason to fear that she would not, but for the unfortunate act of Brooks in beating Sumner in the Senate chamber. That act has raised a great clamor in all the free States, and lost us troops of friends.

Some of the Northern Fremont and Buchanan papers are circulating a story that the friends of Fillmore, and the friends of Fremont, and all others opposed to Buchanan, in Pennsylvania, are about to unite in running one and the same ticket, with the understanding that the vote shall be given to either Fillmore or Fremont, whichever can be most effectual in defeating Buchanan.

The object of the wire-workers of the Locofoco and abolition parties in getting up this report is manifest. Both are endeavoring to break down Mr. Fillmore; and nothing, they are aware, would so effectually accomplish that purpose as a union, in any State, of the Fillmore men with the black republicans.

We do not see that there is the slightest foundation for the report. It is doubtless made up for the occasion and the purpose.

FAMILY QUARRELS.—A practical illustration of the folly of interfering in a fight between husband and wife is furnished by a letter from Philadelphia to the Baltimore American, which says, that on Tuesday afternoon, as Mr. Charles M. Wilson, in company with a friend, was passing by a residence in Coates street, below Twenty-first street, his attention was attracted by the cries of a woman. He opened the door, and discovered an individual engaged in beating his wife. Mr. Wilson seized the husband, and attempted to impress him with the enormity of the offence; when the wife turned on her rescuer, and demanded to know what business he had there, at the same time enforcing her remark with a poker. The knight-errant retired immediately, and left the entertaining couple to amuse themselves as they thought proper.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution inquiring if commands had been given to any military officers in Kansas to disperse unarmed meetings of citizens or prevent assemblages of the people of that territory, was adopted.

The Senate amended the Fortification bill by reducing the amount of appropriation to $1,800,000, and the bill passed.

A resolution to adjourn on the 11th of August was debated and passed. Several bills for the improvement of northern rivers and harbors were also passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Butler introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress. It proposes to give to each member a salary of $3,000 for each regular session instead of the present per diem; and for extra sessions the present per diem, and 20 cents per mile for travel each way.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the Nebraska contested election case was taken up and considered. The committee reported that Mr. Bennett was elected instead of Mr. Chapman. Further action was postponed.

A bill was reported to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

A resolution fixing a day of adjournment was discussed. Mr. Dunn declared, that unless Congress, before adjourning, passed a bill to secure personal safety in Kansas, and no appropriation should be made, he would not vote for Buchanan or Fremont, but would vote for Fillmore, as he was the only man who gave promise of restoring peace to the distracted country.

On Tuesday, the House passed the Senate's resolution with an amendment fixing upon the 18th of August for the close of the present session. The vote stood ayes 123, nays 51. The House then resumed the Nebraska contested election case.

A SAD REVELATION.—The corruption, so prevalent in official places throughout the country, and especially at the North, is extending, we regret to see, to the institutions of charity and religion. A melancholy example of this has just come to light in the American Bible Union, an association formed by a split from the Baptist Bible Society, on the plea that a revision and new translation of the Scriptures was required, which work they professed to undertake. The venerable Rev. Dr. Maclay, as one of the agents for this Society, had collected by volunteer subscription upwards of $20,000, when, in October last, he was elected President of the Society. In this position, feeling it to be his duty to examine thoroughly into the operations of the Society, he found such a state of things as required him, as an honest man, to resign his office and expose the fraud and corruption practiced by the Secretary, (whose name we do not see mentioned,) but who appears to have had unlimited control over the affairs of the Institution.

Among the facts stated by Dr. Maclay, are such as the following: Whilst acting as agent, he was officially assured by the Secretary, and so stated to those to whom he appealed for funds, that there were forty competent persons employed as translators. He found that there were but twenty-three, and some of them so utterly incompetent that their labors could only tend to "shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's word."

Again: Dr. Maclay states that Professor Conant, of Rochester, has a contract with the society, "which secures to him, in addition to a salary of $1200 from the Theological Seminary, $2000 a year for the portion of time not required in his professional duties, *till he shall have completed the Old Testament*, with a copyright interest, and a percentage on the future sales of his translation, when published with notes." It is added that Professor Conant has already received three years salary, or $6000, and has not yet completed one of the books of the Old Testament; that his contract is binding until he has finished the whole, while it requires of him only that he shall give his leisure time to the work!

Dr. Maclay gives numerous examples of improper translations. In one book, which came under his observation after it had been stereotyped, he says that "a cursory examination showed that the reviser had deviated from the "received Greek text" in two places, by adding something to it; in twelve places, by substituting something for it; in twenty-two places, by rejecting something of it. And one of the portions rejected as *spurious*, embraced *twelve consecutive verses!*"

After he had discovered these things, he says:

"The secretary urged me to leave New York and travel abroad as agent. I informed him that, with the views which I then entertained, I could not conscientiously act in the capacity of agent; that, among other things, I had assured the people that we have competent scholars to translate the Scriptures, and that the funds of the Union were judiciously and economically expended, but I could do so no longer; that I had aimed to live an honest man, and I meant to die an honest man; and that if I were to go out and publish my honest impressions regarding the operation of the Bible Union, I should only damage its reputation, which, under existing circumstances, I was not prepared to do. One would have supposed that such a statement would have precluded any further request from the secretary for me to go abroad as an agent of the Union. His subsequent repeated reiteration of this request, beside the imputation of a disbelief in my own statement, which it conveyed, exhibited such a solicitude for the services, and such an indifference for the conscientious views, of an agent, as equally surprised and pained me."

And his conclusion is expressed as follows:—

"Being fully satisfied from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, are being squandered; that a vast amount is expended for operations remote from the one great object of the institution; that men are employed to translate the word of God who are not qualified for the work; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, sap the fundamental truths of Christianity as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation without the previous precautionary examination, provided for, and required by, the plan and rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the institution has become completely centralized in one man; and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to blast the name and influence of every one who advocates reform; feeling perfectly satisfied of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and to free myself as far as possible, from all further responsibility in its operations."

The result of this exposure will doubtless be to break up the Society, by a withholding of the supplies. And it is to be feared that it will be made a pretext for refusing to give to other institutions.

P. S. The officers of the Bible Union deny the truth of every material allegation in Dr. Maclay's pamphlet, and say they will publish a statement.

A DUEL IN PROSPECT.—Our readers will recollect that Mr. Burlingame of Mass., who was said to be a fighting man, made a very insulting remark about Mr. Brooks, which was pronounced "false" by Mr. Keitt; and that a sort of defiance passed at the moment. Mr. Brooks afterwards demanded satisfaction; but Burlingame and his friends made up an explanation for him, in substance that his remarks were applied to *the act* of Mr. Brooks in beating Sumner, and not to Mr. Brooks himself. This was satisfactory to Mr. Brooks's friends; but being published, has proved very unsatisfactory to Mr. Burlingame's friends. The following card is the result of the complaints of the latter, who, with all their repugnance to duelling, have openly complained of his back out:

A CARD.

I am informed that the *Memorandum* of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. Brooks has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brooks's speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the *memorandum*, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment. A. BURLINGAME.

Washington, July 19, 1856.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame—Mr. Sumner.—Mr. Burlingame's card, published in the Intelligencer this morning, holding himself responsible, without qualification or amendment, for his speech on the Sumner assault, is considered as re-opening the controversy between him and Mr. Brooks, and has produced much excitement, especially among Congressmen. Rumors prevail about a contemplated hostile meeting, but nothing has occurred beyond mere conjecture to justify such reports.

According to private advices received this morning, it is not probable that Mr. Sumner will resume his seat this session.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Challenge between Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame—Arrest of Mr. Brooks—Rumored Meeting of the Parties—Great Excitement.—Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday made an affidavit that from certain publications in the newspapers during the past and present week and from conversation with various individuals he has reason to believe that a challenge to fight a duel had been passed between Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame, who are making preparations to fight in violation of the peace of the District of Columbia and an act of Congress; and he prayed that the parties be arrested and put under bonds. In pursuance of this Mr. Brooks was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning and taken before Justice Hollingshead, accompanied by his friend, P. H. Beel, of Texas, and gave security in the sum of $5,000.

The police officers are in search of Mr. Burlingame, who left the District late last night or early this morning, as is supposed to receive the challenge. Up to noon to-day his immediate friends could not tell whether or not there has been a meeting, though there is a rumor to that effect in circulation. There is much excitement among Congressmen in regard to the matter.

Another letter says,—

Rumors were rife on the streets to-day, that a duel had been fought, in which Burlingame was wounded, and these rumors gained credence from the fact, that the parties were both absent from the city; and from the further fact, that Brooks returned alone, and said after his arrest, that the proceedings were too late. Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence. It is now understood that the matter has been amicably arranged, and that the correspondence will be published to-morrow.

The Herbert trial will probably close on Wednesday. New testimony having been procured, the cross examinations are more rigid and prolonged than on the former trial. The interest in the trial is unabated.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of John Forsyth, as Minister to Mexico, and Walker Ferne as Secretary of the Legation.

Another Slice of Mexico.—It is stated by way of Mexico that Secretary Marcy has proposed to President Comonfort to purchase another slice of Mexico. The offer is said to have been $6,000,000 for the thirty-first parallel of latitude for the boundary line to the Gulf of California. President Comonfort is stated to have refused to entertain the proposition.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CROPS.—A friend from Deep River informs us that the crops of cotton and corn in that part of Chatham and Moore counties, and thence to this place, are remarkably promising, the only drawback being that armies of the chinch bug attack and destroy the corn and some descriptions of grass, in some fields in both those counties They appear in such myriads that there is no possibility of destroying them, and so they blight every thing they touch. Fortunately, there is a promise of a large crop in spite of them.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The following concluding sentences of the Address of the Whig Central Committee of Massachusetts are worthy of all honor:—

"To the true Whigs of Massachusetts the Committee cannot but feel it unnecessary for them to repeat that there can be neither honor nor safety except in a steadfast adherance to the noblest institutions the world has ever known; and which, if once destroyed, can be replaced only by, first, anarchy, and then, tyranny. In such times, therefore, and in all times, the plainest reason dictates only what an enlightened patriotism prompts us to aver, that the first great Whig principle must be UNWAVERING FIDELITY TO THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY."

CANDIDATES.—Dr. A. Myers is the American candidate for the Senate in Anson, and he is opposed by Dr. Terry.

FROM A FLORIDA WHIG.—There is good sense in the following extracts from a letter from one of our subscribers in Florida:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: What choice have we as Whigs?—and may I not ask—as Southern patriots, lovers of our whole country? You say, Mr. Buchanan is *not* reliable. That he is not so *worthy* as Mr. Fillmore I feel most certain.

I designed waiting for the action of the Whig National Convention, but the late Convention in Kentucky—I believe—advise that no such Convention be held, and that the Whigs vote for whom they please—Thank them for nothing! Whigs have generally done so, and I am proud to say, a large majority of them give an enlightened understanding vote.

We have Fillmore electors in this State, and if I can get to the polls I shall vote for them, and *they* will be the choice of Florida. Mr. Walker, the Fillmore candidate for Governor, made a lengthy and deeply interesting speech to a very large audience in Quincy, last Saturday. He was heard with great attention by all present. He is one of the finest, and is probably the most popular man in the State. His style of oratory is very pleasant, so conversational, you feel that he is talking to you. His free, able, *generous* and proudly conscientious advocacy of Mr. Fillmore's election, will carry this State beyond a doubt.

Let us all vote for Fillmore electors—we *owe* it to the man. If after the popular election it is found that there is no choice by the people: to keep it out of the House and to avoid the election of a *sectional* candidate, let the *electors* cast their votes for the *leading national* candidate. This course is proposed by Mr. Walker, and Col. Myrick one of our electors. It is fair, and under the present condition of things necessary. But if Democrats do not accede, why, then they love party more than country.

Crops with us are moderately good. Corn has not eared so well as it should have done in consequence of drought: still there is a fair average crop. Cotton is tolerable. A great deal of the crop is Seabrook, a kind of very beautiful Sea Island, which is nearly or quite as prolific in bolls as the common white seed, and sells for double or treble the price. The cold of last winter destroyed all our ratoon cane, so that this crop will be quite short. We have had green corn and melons several weeks now. Peaches are getting ripe.

The health of the country is generally good; some cases of chill and fever. C.

GADSDEN, FLA., July 16.

The Late Appalling Railroad Disaster.—The Philadelphia papers give harrowing details of the dreadful disaster to the excursion train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Our telegraphic accounts published yesterday were even short of the reality. The newspapers furnish the names of twenty-four persons who were killed, and state that there are twenty-nine bodies recovered that cannot be recognised in consequence of having been burnt to a crisp. Thus we learn that *fifty-three*, at least, were killed on the spot. The number of the wounded exceeds *one hundred*, some of whom are not much hurt, whilst many are in a critical condition. The descriptions of the injuries received will convey an idea of the intense suffering of many of the victims—such as "both legs cut off," "limbs crushed," "right leg broken," "foot crushed," &c.

Railroad Accident.—Another shocking rail road accident occurred on Saturday last, to a dirt train on the New Jersey Railroad, about one mile beyond Rahway, occasioned by the breaking of a wheel on one of the cars. Two laborers were on the car at the time, one of whom was instantly killed, and the other barely escaped with his life, both of his legs being broken. The deceased leaves a wife and three young children, residing in Rahway. When the body of the man was brought to the Rahway depot, the wives and children of the various laborers on the road, hearing of the accident, rushed frantically to the spot, fearing that the deceased was their husband or father; but the body was so shockingly mangled that its identity was not established until the other laborers collected. The deep grief of the mother and her three orphan children, on viewing the mangled and bloody corpse before them, was extremely affecting.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A Good Reason.—Mr. J. M. Patton, Jr., of Richmond, Va., declined to act as a delegate to the Whig Convention, held at Richmond, on the ground that he is neither a Whig, a Democrat, nor an American, but he adds:

"I have no hesitation in saying, that while I have great respect for Mr. Buchanan, as at present advised, I prefer Mr. Fillmore to him, and I do so upon the same principle on which you would act if you had to make a shot on which your life depended, and had two rifles before you, one of which you had fully tried and knew to be good, and the other of which, though highly recommended, you did not know."

The editor of a newspaper being challenged, coolly replied, that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton this season was received at New Orleans last week from Texas, which is considerably earlier than ever known before.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The Vituperation of Mr. Brooks.—We submit that the Free Soil papers ought to be the very first to abandon their intemperate vituperation of Mr. Brooks. He has done more for them and for their cause than any man living. They owe him a debt which they can never fully pay, and which they ought to acknowledge in something better than scurrile abuse. Whatever advance the Republican cause may make at the next election, either in State or nation, it will not be on account of Kansas, or Col. Fremont, but it will be on account of Mr. Brooks. His bludgeon will have been the magic wand by which large numbers will have been led to the polls. Sumner's speeches would have been powerless without Brooks's blows. Brooks has, indeed, been the making of all the Free Soil orators. Men who have spoken before have put forth their most effective sentences under the influence of his club They owe him their whole stock and trade. He furnised them with that great want in these days of superabounding rhetoric—*a topic*, and one on which no amount of fustain and rhodomontade could be considered extravagant. It is the conservative Whigs who have most cause for blaming most severely the conduct of Mr. Brooks. They might be excused for calling him hard names. He has made it difficult for them to rally their forces, and has given a fearful advantage to their adversaries.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday the 19th inst., very suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM H. MARSH, aged about 26 years. Mr. Marsh was born in the County of Randolph in this State, had received the benefits of Collegiate education at the University of North Carolina, and was actively engaged at the time of his death in the business of a Commission Merchant in our town, which he had chosen as the place of his residence about three years since. The deceased possessed those manly virtues, and high toned sentiment, which mark the man of character. Honesty of purpose, fairness of dealing, and promptness of action, distinguished him as a merchant; amiability of temper, warm and ardent attachment and liberality and kindness, characterized him as a friend. His public spirit and devotion to the place of his adoption, won for him a large share of the esteem of the community where he lived, and his death has cast a gloom over them, and left a blank not easily supplied. He was attended to the grave by his companions in arms, the "Wilmington Light Infantry" Company, and a large concourse of citizens. To his immediate family this is an afflictive blow, and He alone "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," can afford them that consolation which this dispensation of his inscrutable providence so loudly calls for.—*Wil. Herald.*

EQUITY SALES.

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, in the cause of *Catherine Roulhac, and others, ex parte*, the subscriber will make the following sales of Real Estate, that is to say: in the town of Windsor in Bertie County, on the second Monday of August next, being the first day of Bertie County Court, a parcel of ground situate in Windsor and known in the plan of said town as lots No. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, bounded by Granville Street, beginning eight feet from the store-house once owned by Solomon Cherry on said street, and running to Queen street; thence with Queen street to Raccoon branch; thence with said branch to Main or King street; thence down King street to within eight feet of said store; and thence around the store-house and eight feet from the same to the first station, (so as not to include the said store-house,) which was sold to Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Mr. Solomon Cherry—excepting thereout, however, a piece of ground lying on Queen street, including parts of the lots, No. 107, 109, 111 and 113, which the said Roulhac sold and conveyed to J. W. Cowan, and on which is situated the Odd Fellows' Hall. On the parts not conveyed to said Cowan is situated a good dwelling-house, formerly the mansion-house of said Roulhac, with the necessary offices and out-houses, and now in the occupation of P. H. Winston, Esq., as tenant. Also, at the same time and place, one equal undivided third part of a tract of land in Bertie County, bounded as follows: beginning at Rock Point on Roanoke river at a Cypress tree known as the Quarantine Cypress, and running the various courses of Roanoke river to the lower corner of Conby Marsh, below W. H. Heckstall's Fish Shelter, and thence down the various courses of Roanoke river 150 poles, to John Armstead's corner; thence south 82 degrees west through the swamp to the easternmost or middle river; thence up the various courses thereof and the thoroughfare to Roanoke river at the first station, supposed to contain 230 acres—excepting out of the said boundaries a fishery sold to Bryan & Cooper on Conby Marsh and in the possession of W. H. Heckstail, and excepting also out of the same one other fishery on Lost river, sold to Enoch Rayner; which last mentioned premises, with the exceptions aforesaid, were sold and conveyed by William Plummer, Esq., the Executor of the will of Stark Armstead, deceased, to the said Roulhac and Messrs. John and Joseph Cooper, and has been occupied by them for some years as a fishery.

And on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, being the first day of Wake County Court, the following houses and parcels of ground, namely: one parcel situate in the said city, and designated in the plan of the city as lots No. 19 and 35, bounded on the north by Cabarrus street; on the east by Fayetteville street; on the south by Lenoir street, and on the west by Salisbury street, which was sold and conveyed to said Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Lewis L. Williams, Jas. J. B. White and his wife Rebecca, Lawrence S. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams and his wife Melinda. This is a most valuable lot, being a square in the city, containing two acres, more or less, having on it a large and valuable new mansion house of brick, with offices, kitchens, stables, and other buildings necessary or useful for an agreeable residence in the most eligible situation on Fayetteville street, with a good garden and large yards, containing a number of fine old oaks, a great variety of thrifty roses and other ornamental shrubs, and green house, and with excellent water on the premises. Also, on the same day, another parcel of ground in the city of Raleigh, being part of a lot designated in the plan of the city, as No. 162, lying between the possessions of Wm. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Thomas R. Fentress, on Fayetteville street, comprising forty-seven feet, fronting on said street, and extending eastwardly to Wilmington street in the rear, which was sold and conveyed to the said J. B. G. Roulhac, by Kenneth Rayner, Esq. and his wife, and on which there is a large and valuable store and brick house of two stories, recently erected, and containing two tenements or stores in the first story, with counting rooms in the rear, and lodging rooms and offices above; constituting one of the most valuable properties in the city.

The terms of the sales prescribed in the decree, are that they shall be made on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, in equal instalments, secured by bonds with two or more good sureties, bearing interest from the days of sale respectively. The decree also vests the power in the subscriber to make the sales by private contract, subject to the approval of the court, and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned; and he invites proposals either for the whole or in parcels as may suit purchasers until the days of sale.

The subscriber will attend in person to the sales in Raleigh. He will endeavor also to do so at Windsor, but in case of his absence, Mr. Thomas E. Fanning and Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bertie, are authorized to act for him in the sale of the Windsor property, and Mr. Fanning alone in the sale of Mr. Roulhac's said share of the land and fishery on Roanoke.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Commissioner, &c.

July 15, 1856. 23-*ts

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with extreme reluctance that I am constrained to transfer a private quarrel from its legitimate field into the public press. The fault, however, does not properly rest with me, as an impartial public will decide after reading the following *card* from Anson Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachusetts:

A CARD.

I am informed that the *memorandum* of a recent conversation of myself and friends of Mr. Brooks has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brooks's speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the *memorandum*, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment. A. BURLINGAME

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1856.

This card was first published in the "Intelligencer" on Monday, the 21st inst., though it is dated July 19.

As soon as I could procure a friend (which was in less than two hours after I first saw the *card*) the following message was sent to Mr. Burlingame:

WASHINGTON, July 21

SIR: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place outside of this District where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us.

Very respectfully, &c.,
P. S. BROOKS.

HON. A. BURLINGAME.

Apprehending an arrest from the officious interference of Mr. Burlingame's friends, (I knew that no friend of mine would lodge information,) at night-fall I left my own rooms and went to the house of a friend for greater security.

At about twelve o'clock Gen. Lane called and delivered Mr. Burlingame's reply to my note, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. Lane this afternoon.

In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, m., to "negotiate" in reference to any "difference between us" which in your judgment may require settlement "outside of this District."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. BURLINGAME

HON. P. S. BROOKS.

In order that the public may fully understand the whole matter in relation to Mr. Burlingame and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of Representatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator Sumner, he applied this language to myself: "Stole into the Senate chamber, and struck his brother, as Cain did Abel." When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. Keitt, who knew that I was absent, pronounced it false; under which imputation Mr. Burlingame quietly rested. I did not at that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. Burlingame responsible for his language, and might perhaps have permitted him and his words to pass.

It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. Burlingame were boasting of his valorous assault upon me—of his expertness with the rifle, (which they more than insinuated had come to my ears, in explanation of my forbearance)—and that he himself was making capital at home in consequence of courageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr. Keitt, it was said that he (Mr. Burlingame) "would not send, but that he would accept a challenge."

Under these circumstances I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. Bocock, on the first day of July, to go to Mr. Burlingame with the simple question, "Would he receive a call from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. Bocock:

[EXTRACT.]

"Mr. Burlingame then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements, which he said were confidential.

"Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: that he had no unkind feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. Sumner, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act, [let it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July,] and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he had said. 'In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors.

"And if, after all this, you were not satisfied, and wanted his blood, he stated that he could do nothing else than accept, and would do so.

"Before leaving Mr. Burlingame, I recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added 'describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood.'"

I did do justice to Mr. Burlingame in thought, bearing, and speech. I was pleased with the report of his bearing, and impressed with the belief that he was an elevated gentleman; and when next I met him I respectfully offered him my hand, which he as respectfully received.

On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain of its members, as also upon the State of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. Bocock to submit his written statement to Mr. Burlingame for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point, Mr. Bocock says in his last statement: "On the *morning* on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. Burlingame the statement which I had prepared, and *he has never returned it to me.*" I informed Mr. Bocock that I must and should have an acquittance from Mr. Burlingame and on that evening (of the day on which my speech was made) my friend Mr. Bocock brought me the memorandum which was appended to my speech, and which is in the handwriting of Speaker Banks. The memorandum was in all essential points the same as Mr. Bocock's statement, the original of which Mr. Burlingame had retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends, in lieu of Mr. Bocock's statement, and was told that it was generous to do so. I did it to save Mr. Burlingame's feelings, whose associates I was informed were pressing him. And yet, after all this—after five days of delay—Mr. Burlingame had the effrontery to embarrass his counselling friends, and to repudiate, on the 19th of July, because of an assumed false construction, "in some quarters," an instrument which contained apologies which he had made on the first of the same month, and which apologetic construction he had repeatedly admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend, Mr. Banks.

He now affects the chevalier, and defiantly says, "I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment."

He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of *near seven hundred miles by the mail-route*—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without running the guantlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so and he were to fall, that I would never get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common.

His proposition is of so preposterous a character that the public will appreciate it without comment from me. When he repudiated the memorandum which was prepared by his friend, and delivered in his own presence, I felt some sympatay for the agony of a proud man driven to doing wrong that he might retrieve the honor of a State which had been tarnished by unworthy representatives. But his last condition is worse than the former, and I deliver him to that condemnation which honorable men in every community will sternly inflict. I have no farther demands upon him; but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjoined letter from General Lane may be read, and submit my conduct to the intelligent and spirited people of every State in the Union.

P. S. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have deemed it proper and just to make the following statement.

At your request, I called yesterday at near three o'clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. Burlingame—that being the first opportunity I had of meeting him and of delivering your note. After he had read it, I informed him that I was requested by you to urge that a meeting should take place at the earliest practicable moment, suggesting that afternoon or this morning at four o'clock, and hoped that it would suit his convenience.

I further stated that you had supposed that all differences between you and himself had been adjusted; that he (Mr. Burlingame) had reopened the matter, as you supposed for a personal difficulty, and that you were anxious to have it ended without delay. He replied, 'That is the feeling of a gallant man, and Brooks is a brave man.' That he would have to look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at that time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a meeting at as early an hour as you requested. I also impressed upon him the necessity of entire secrecy save with his friend; and further requested that he or his friend would communicate with me at my seat while the House was in session, or at my room after its adjournment; and, as he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, and such other arrangements as are usual upon such occasions, that he would have the kindness to let me know, at as early an hour as was convenient, when and where and what it would be. Last evening, about eleven o'clock, the enclosed note from Mr. Burlingame was placed in my hand by the Hon. L. D. Campbell. The place of meeting designated in said note is so far distant, and would subject you to so many hazards of arrest, and also to a jurisdiction without the limits of the United States, that, as your friend, I advise you without hesitation, to take no further notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

HON. P. S. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Brooks.—A telegraphic despatch was received to-day from Mr. Burlingame, from New York, saying that he intended forthwith to return to Washington as Mr. Brooks had failed to follow him. He was answered to pursue his journey to Canada and await his appointed time; but some of his friends anticipate his return to-morrow—meanwhile the police officers of Washington are still on the look-out for him.

The last Boston Slave Case is thus referred to by the Savannah Republican:

The owner of the slave was in Mobile, and in all probability totally ignorant of the direction the fugitive had taken, and yet because he did not ascertain the manner of his escape and reach Boston in time to assert his rights on the day of the arrival of the vessel with the negro on board, the law affords him no protection, and his property is lost. What a vile mockery of justice and outrage upon good faith and the comity of the States! We have no language to characterize so disgraceful and disorganizing a procedure.

A Fortunate Railroad.—The Charleston Mercury notices the following remarkable instance of exemption from accident:

The main trunk of the South Carolina Railroad, 135 miles in length, has been in operation for twenty-three years, and in all that time not a single passenger lost his life. On the Columbia branch, which has been in operation for half that time, two passengers lost their lives, but they were not at the time in the passenger cars. On the Camden branch no passenger has ever been killed. It is possible, therefore, even in the United States, to save innocent travelers from wholesale murder, without depriving Railroads of good dividends. But this is only an instance of the voluntary caution and systematic good management of a corporation.

The last number of the "Illustrated London News," states that the proprietors of that widely circulated journal had ordered from the Messrs. Hoe & Co., of this city, one of their largest type-revolving printing machines. Mr. Robert Hoe is at present in London and will doubtless receive additional orders for these celebrated machines, which are gradually supplanting those of European manufacture on their own ground. Thus progresses the triumph of American ingenuity and skill.—*Cor. Nat. Int.*

The United States.—A Canadian journal says, "the United States has about run its race as a republic. Its Democracy is ripening into anarchy, the fruits of which will inevitably be despotism of some sort or other.

A LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

From the Philadelphia News.

The following is a letter from Millard Fillmore, addressed to a gentleman of this city, who does not wish his name made public, has been handed to us for publication:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4th, 1856.

——, ESQ.,—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly note of the 30th ult., together with the beautiful cane accompanying it, made from one of the joists which supported the floor of the Library of the late lamented Henry Clay.

I accept this token of your friendship and respect with grateful emotions, and shall value it not merely or mainly for its costly and elegant workmanship, but chiefly for the motives which prompted its donation, and the reminiscences awakened by the association. I shall never look upon this cane without being reminded of Ashland and its late noble possessor. Though dead he still lives, and his voice, speaking from his consecrated grave, calls upon his countrymen to stand by the *Union* and maintain the *Constitution*.

He was my friend, and I shall be most happy if my conduct shall prove that I was worthy of his confidence.

With renewed thanks,
I am truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ALBANY, July 21.

Whig Convention.—The Whig State Committee have called a convention for the 14th of August, to nominate delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore. Resolutions were passed recommending the present American Presidential candidates.

The Women for Fillmore.—On a pic-nic excursion last week, from New York, a vote was taken on the Presidency among the ladies, resulting as follows:—Fillmore 137; Fremont 79, Buchanan 46. A vote among the men was subsequently taken, resulting as follows:—Fillmore 240; Fremont 65; Buchanan 25.

Stampede of the Democracy.—Sandford Harrison, Esq., a prominent Democrat of New York, has issued an address to his fellow Democrats, in which he states that he has just returned from a tour of the central counties, and finds that the leaders of the Democracy have all gone over to Fremont, and that there is no hope of carrying the State for Buchanan. In this condition of affairs he urges his political friends to vote for Fillmore, and thus save the State from Fremont. This, he thinks, will throw the election into the House of Representatives, when he is confident Buchanan will be elected, or, if not, Breckenridge will be the President.—*Balt. Amer.*

The factious politician has a very short memory. His only rule of action being to say and do that which will best accomplish his purpose for a time, he is apt to hazard random assertions, and to do hasty acts which are wholly irreconcilable with each other. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, has just got himself into a very discreditable position by this sort of heedlessness. The detection and exposure were complete and overwhelming. His only escape from the humiliating position was that of averring that he had voted as a Senator for a measure which he believed to be wrong, for the purpose of obtaining a party advantage. The other little personal matter—that, after doing it, he denied it—he left without any explanation at all.

The scene occurred recently in the United States Senate. The Senate was engaged in discussing the Kansas bill, upon which Mr. Hale indulged in one of his strongest speeches on the anti-slavery side, and denounced with extreme bitterness the repeal of the Missouri compromise, upon which act he delivered a high eulogium. A Senator whose political reading was not confined to the congressional debates of the present year, quietly rose and read from a speech of Mr. Hale, delivered in the Senate in 1848, on the proposition to extend the line of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, a vehement denunciation of the compromise, and a declaration that, "so help him God," he would never vote for that line. Accepting the speech, he undertook to show that there is no difference between the sentiments expressed now and then, and to affirm that he stands upon the same ground still. In the midst of this speech he was checked by the inquiry whether he had not, within the preceding three days, voted to re-establish the Missouri line. He was confused, hesitated, and had to deny that it was the Missouri line he had voted for. The amendment to the Kansas bill, offered by Mr. Collamer, was then read, and it is a literal transcript of the compromise section in the Missouri act of 1820, and for this Mr. Hale had voted within forty-eight hours of the time when he repeated the asseveration, accompanied by an oath, that he would never vote for that clause! After some confusion at this detection, Mr. Hale made the double defence that he did not know it was the Missouri compromise he had voted for; and he voted for it with the design to make the Kansas bill more odious and help defeat it. The morals and the consistency of this explanation are good samples of the logic and the honesty of the class of rabid politicians of which this Mr. Hale is a type.—*N. O. Pic.*

Com. Stockton Withdrawn.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that Com. Stockton has written a letter in which he withdraws from the contest for the Presidency. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, his associate on the ticket, withdrew some time since.

Three Persons Poisoned by a Surgical Operation.—The Geneva, (N. Y.) Gazette relates the following singular occurrence:

"Dr. John Potter, residing at Prattsburg, Steuben county, brother of Dr. Hazard Potter of this village, well known as one of the most skilful surgeons in this State, was called upon to dress a man's arm which had been mutilated in the cog-wheels of some machinery. He made every effort to save the arm from amputation, and in this, at the sacrifice of his own life, he has probably succeeded. The arm having maturated, he called on his brother, Hazard Potter, of this village, to assist in opening it. During the operation he by some accident cut himself slightly, and allowed some of the virus from the arm of his patient to mingle with the blood. This in a few days had so poisoned his entire system that no earthly power could save him. He died on Friday last. While attending his funeral, his brother Hazard, who had a slight scratch on his hand at the time of performing the operation, and who had also become poisoned by the virus, felt an itching about his fingers, which proved to be the workings of the poison; and although attended by all the physicians in Geneva, his life is despaired of. Another man who assisted in dressing the arm was poisoned, and has since died."

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Shooting Affair at Georgetown.—As two men were attempting to cut down a Democratic pole at Georgetown last night, they were fired upon by a neighbor and one was wounded, who on attempting to enter the house of his assailant was shot dead.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The steamer Persia with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., arrived at this port this morning.

Political affairs were quiet.

There was a serious outbreak at Tipperary among the militia on the 6th, owing to alleged bad faith on the part of the Government in discharging them and taking away their arms and clothing. A thousand troops of the line were telegraphed for, who quelled the riot after killing three and wounding a dozen. All was quiet at last accounts.

There had been no reference to American affairs in Parliament except a few questions in regard to the boundaries of the Belize. The tone of the press was more mild in reference to Central America.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Exporters took 1500 and speculators 3000.

Breadstuffs are a shade higher, probably owing to the stormy weather. Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s.

Provisions unchanged.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000. Consols for money 95⅜ a 95¾; on account 95⅜ to 96. American stocks firm with an upward tendency.

AMERICAN VALETUDINARIANS

Two-thirds of all those who die in infancy in large cities during the summer months are infants, and as no such fearful discrepancy occurs between the mortality of childhood and adult age in the rural, or in the still more densely populated cities of Europe, the causes must be altogether local, and arise either from defective nurture, from constitutional weakness, or from hereditary disease. But whether one or all of these causes have led to these deplorable results, there is no doubt that they present a field for sanitary investigation which is of too much importance to be neglected. That, as a people, we have physicially degenerated since the period of the Revolution, is a remark so constantly made as to excite no surprise; but the admission of this fact has not yet led to the adoption of any adequate remedy, and yet from year to year a general condition of malaise is spreading among the people, and drugs and nostrums, which make the fortunes of quacks and impostors, are increasing in demand. We swallow annually more physic than all the rest of the world put together. The consequences of this pernicious habit are not difficult to divine. Refraining from taking those means which nature prescribes as essential to the proper restoration of the enfeebled powers, we temporize with our maladies until they become chronic, and transmit to posterity those weaknesses which we ourselves have partly inherited and injuriously confirmed.

There is much also in our mode of life which is prejudicial to high health. Engrossed by business cares, and agitated by the excitements incident thereto, taking but little time for our meals and less for recreation, we keep the pulses beating with an accelerated motion through all the working hours, and retire languidly to rest at night only to renew in the morning the same pernicious system. What wonder is it, then, that we rapidly grow old—that our failing powers admonish us of the strain under which they have so long suffered, that walking wearies, and riding brings no relief—that our spirits become dull and apathetic, or impulsive and irritable—that life loses its zest, and society its charm—and that we drag heavily along the lengthening burthen of years without any of that cheerfulness which is the crowning charm of a green old age.

With American women it is the same melancholy story. There is not more than one really healthy woman in every three we meet, says Miss Beecher, and observation confirms the truth of her statement. They are physically frail from the cradle upwards. Before thirty their beauty is on the wane, and at forty they are older in appearance than many European women at three score. They are well educated—they dress usually in admirable taste—they have well ordered households—suffer for nothing that wealth can lavish, or affection can bestow, and yet—they are invalids—languid—pale—nervous invalids, and their children grow to be like them. Why is this?

Human nature is a compound of the animal and the intellectual. Physical training is as necessary to perfect health—more necessary indeed—than mental development. Women dawdle their lives away—men wear out theirs by over anxieties, and excessive mental activity. Both act in defiance of natural laws and both suffer the inexorable penalty. How can it be expected that the children of such parents should be robust and hearty? From a sickly tree we expect nothing but sickly fruit, and do not marvel to see it drop from the stem long before it has reached the period of ripening. Why then should we wonder that so many children die in their second summer, when their natural vigor is insufficient to bear them safely through the season most trying to infancy?—*Balt. Patriot.*

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—Mr. Webster was fond of a joke, but only of a harmless one, and a benevolent one. He had in Northfield, across the river from his Franklin farm, a small piece of sandy, barren land, with a poor house upon it, in which a very destitute family had been living some time without paying any rent. Upon one of his visits to the place, the good woman expressed her anxiety about being able to remain. She expected to be turned out, and did not know where to go. She hoped Mr. Webster would not be hard with her. He heard her through, and told her, with great gravity, that he knew it was a hard case for her; he wished to consider her, and and did not mean to be unkind; but he had a great many to provide for. At the same time putting his hand into his pocket, he took out a five dollar bill, and handing it to her, saying he was sorry he could not do better by her, if she thought she could afford to stay on the place another year for that, he should be very glad, and rode off.

An Irishman's Idea of America.—One of the best definitions of an Irishman's idea of America that we ever saw, is contained in the following extract from "The Fairy circle," a tale of John Brougham's Irish Echoes:

"Where did 'baccy come from, Corney?,' inquired Mary.

"Why, from 'Merriky, where else?" he replied, "that sent us the first pitaty. "Long life to it for both, say I!"

"What sort of a place is that, I wonder?"

"'Merriky, is it? They tell me it's mighty sizable, Moll, darlin. I'm told that you might rowl England through it, an' it would hardly make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside of it that you might dhround Ireland in, and save Father Matthew a wonderful sight of throuble; an' as for Scotchland, you might stick it in a corner of one o' their forests, and you'd never be able to find it out, except it may be, it might be by the smell of whiskey. If I had only a thrifle of money, I'd go an' seek my fortin there."

A Sale of North Carolina tobacco was made at Lynchburg, at $60 per cwt.—the highest price ever received for North Carolina tobacco.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.)

WASHINGTON, July 22d.

Edmundson on Matteson—A Free Lecture—How Matteson took it.—We had another little flare-up to-day. Mr. Edmundson of Va., met that illustrious and pure Republican, Orsemus B. Matteson, in the lobby near the House Post Office, and took him to task pretty roundly. He informed him politely in Victoria Anglo-Saxon, that he was "a rascal," a corrupt dog, unworthy the association of gentlemen, and whom he had always despised."

Matteson took it like a Republican, and sneaked away, after Mr. Caruthers, Gov. Smith and others interfered, to save him from further castigation.

The Charleston Mercury, speaking of the late passage of the Harbor and River Improvement bills over the President's vetoes, says: "We regard this last act of the democratic party as most unfortunate for its success and stability. No party can command the confidence of the country which wears its faith so loosely. It taints with suspicion and distrust all its pledges, and brings the party into contempt with honest men everywhere, and it is in a position too perilous to admit of such tamperings with its principles."

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy, who has been absent from the city for the last four or five days, has returned and resumed his duties.
Washington Union.

Life at Newport.—A lady correspondent of the New York Mirror blows the following bubbles upon the beach at Newport:

"This morning I took my first bath in the sea, and it made the blood tingle from top to toe. What a funny scene—a hundred ladies, more or less, in a costume gayer than the chorus of an Italian opera. To see the belles of the hotels, minus their hoops and other fixings, nobody would have known them, divested of their drawing-room conventionalities, swimming about in white trowsers and red frocks.

Speaking of hoops, I was under the impression when I made my wardrobe in New York, that the fashion of inflated skirts had somewhat subsided, and governed myself accordingly; but gracious goodness! such as the ladies sail about in here, I never saw before. It is a positive fact, that a lady cannot take a gentleman's arm for a promenade, in consequence of the monstrous bulk of her skirtcoats; and nearer approach is entirely out of the question. I must confess I don't like the fashion—in its excess.

What do you guess was the amusement of the town last evening? Why, the Circus—Dan Rice's Circus. Every body went—all classes, ages, colors and conditions. There were as many as five thousand people there, all mixed up with the most democratic indiscrimination—Fifth avenue belles sitting on narrow boards, with their dresses under their arms, alongside of Irish chambermaids and colored persons of all sizes and sexes.

* * * * *

There, that's all I've got to write about to-day. O, no, I forgot to mention the sensation produced by the arrival this morning of about thirty trunks belonging to a handsome New York widow—one of the trunks being about the size of an Irish shanty. I am so glad, as Pa scolded a little about the trunk I bought to pack my hoops in; and called it Noah's Ark. But after seeing this huge dry goods warehouse in the hall to-day, he promised to laugh at mine no more.

And now for a drive on the beach, where I saw yesterday a hundred handsome equipages, with a dozen or more ladies on horseback, looking as fresh as Hebe and as 'fast' as Diana."

A Singular Affair—Circumstantial Evidence not always Reliable.—A man at Hague, becoming tired of his wife, attempted to poison her in the following manner:—

They had sat down to dinner, and while she had left the room or her back was turned, he put the poison into her soup. Not daring to trust himself into her presence he feigned some excuse and left the room. By a wonderful Providence, when she came to the table, a spider had dropped from the ceiling of the room into the soup plate. She was especially afraid of spiders, and her husband had often laughed at her for it. So she carefully took the spider out with the spoon, and finding she could not bring herself to eat after it, she in the absence of her husband, changed the plates and ate his soup.

After a while he came back and devoured what he supposed to be the pure soup. He was immediately taken with convulsions and expired. Before death, he confessed that he had poisoned the soup, and that it must have been placed before him unintentionally by his wife. Now how narrow was the escape of his wife, not only from being poisoned, but from being hung. If the man had died without a confession, the woman must have been immediately arrested. Poison would have been found in the man and in the soup plate. She gave him the soup. Here would have been circumstantial evidence strong enough to have hung her and an innocent woman would have expired, but for the confession.

Powers of Conscience.—A man voluntarily surrenders himself.—Our readers will generally remember, says the Indianapolis Journal, the case of Sidney V. Howard, the interesting and pious young gentleman who so ingratiated himself with some of our best citizens, that he secured a position in the State Bank, whereby he was enabled to steal some fourteen hundred dollars. He was hunted with a good deal of energy and perseverence for some months, but he managed to elude all efforts to capture him.

The history of this rather unusual case is about this: In the apprehension that he was being pursued, he travelled over nearly the whole country, sometimes as he says, in the very cars with those hunting for him, and after nearly two years of this unhappy life, went to St. Paul, Minnesota. Worn out with dread, he went to the Marshal of the Territory and told his case, and asked to be arrested. The officer remonstrated; told him he had no authority to make an arrest; that the affair was forgotten, and if he intended to make his remorse good for anything, he had better set to work and earn the money he had criminally got and spent, and pay the Bank and those he had swindled; that would be better every way than going to the penitentiary. But Howard was resolute. The officer wrote to this city, and a requisition was procured, upon which he was brought here on Thursday afternoon. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years. He pleaded guilty.

Death in Consequence of Eating Matches.—A little girl, two and a half years old, daughter of Alfred Van Wyck, Esq., Fishkill, N. Y., died last week by eating off the ends of about sixty matches, while the principal part of the family were at church. By some means unknown she found a box of matches. It was soon found out what was the matter by the smelling of her breath—emetics were given and every means resorted to, but death ensued the following day.

The crops of the Pee Dee region, in the southern part of Richmond County, are more promising than we recollect to have seen them in ten years. With good seasons from now out, and no storms or freshet to prevent it, the yield must be very abundant. This is cause for sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good.—*N. C. Argus.*

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 22d, 1856.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: On ... from the goodly town of Fayetteville, ... 11th inst., I took passage in ... Clemmons & Co.'s Express Troy Cart ... plank road was in tolerable good condition ... preferred being in one of the Bay Steamers. ... few hours brought me to the infant village ... High Point, which is growing rapidly, and ... eral brick buildings have been erected. It ... destined no doubt to be a place of some note. The N. C. Road (or Horse Shoe) appears to be doing some business. However, Mr. *Thing* ... that the Road is not more than paying expenses of running the cars at present.

I reached the town of Salem at night, and ... got a view of the town by moonlight. From Salem I took passage in what is called a hack, went over a tolerable smooth road and a beautiful country, to Wilkesboro', 65 miles from Salem. I spent a few days in that town, which is a very much dilapidated. I had the pleasure of the acquaintance of L. B. Carmichael, Esq., one of the Electors for the State at large. He is a whole-souled fellow, and has commenced canvassing that part of the State.

In Wilkes county I met with an old friend, who invited me to take a trip with him over the Blue Ridge. No sooner said than I accepted the invitation, and we put out for the mountains. The first night we reached the foot of the Blue Ridge, 18 miles from Wilkesborough. We went by the way of Mulberry Gap, to near the top of the Ridge, where we were entertained by one of the cleverest fellows in the world (Francis F.) Near his house is the Grand Father Mountain, said to be the highest peak on the Blue Ridge. We went to the top of it, where there are seats arranged; and those had a full view of the Mountains, at a ... distance, looking very much like the waves of the ocean.

The scenery was grand and ... northeasterly direction we saw the Sauratown Mountains, distance about 50 miles. The Peak of the Pilot, from the view that we had of it, looks very much like an old fashioned ... the eastern side of the Pilot there appears to be a valley, while on the western side it is a mountain nearly as high as the Pilot, excepting its pinnacle. From the Blue Ridge we went through the county of Ashe to Gap Civil, and returned by the way of Trapp Hill to Wilkesborough, thence through the town of Mocksville to this place. There appears to be a good deal of life in this town, and considerable improvements going on. Several brick Stores are going up, as well a great many Dwellings and out houses.

There is considerable excitement in the way of Politics west of this. I was at one or two discussions of the County candidates. The democrats are inviting the old line Whigs to join in with them; and the American party are calling the attention of the old line Whigs to what the Democrats charged the American party when it was first organized, viz: that they were nothing more than *Whiggery in disguise*. The old line Whigs will vote with the American party for Governor and President, and their influence will be considerable.

The growing Crops in the counties of Randolph, Guilford, Forsyth, Yadkin, Wilkes, Ashe, Iredell, Davie, and Rowan, look very promising. The wheat and oat crops all said to have been very good.

Persons in the lower Counties seeking after health, and wishing to see beautiful Mountain scenery, and enjoy pleasant breezes, and drink pure water, and to live cheap, my word for it, should go to Western North Carolina, but if the Blue Ridge is on their way to Jordan, they will find it a hard road to travel. S****

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal will adjourn to-day (Friday) the following are the closing decisions:

By NASH, C. J. In Davidson v. Lowry, in equity from Mecklenburg, directing the accounts of the Executor and Trustee be taken. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Erwin'l v. Whitford, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in Otey v. Hoyt, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Davis v. Cotten, in equity from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Brockaway v. Crawford, from Rowan, (Battle J. dissents) awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Garlick v. Jones, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J. In Wheeler v. Smith, in equity from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Brown v. Godsey, in equity from Rockingham; the land subject to plaintiff's debt. Also, in Hooper v. Moore, from Caswell, awarding a *venire de novo*.—*Ral. Register.*

Small Notes.—For the gratification of a portion of our readers, we publish to-day the decision of the Supreme Court upon the issue of small notes by the Bank of Fayetteville. It appears from the decision that the ones and twos issued before the 1st of January may remain in circulation, but cannot be re-issued by the Bank. We think the legislation of our State has been unwise in this particular. One and two dollar bills are useful if not necessary, in the transaction of business, and if not issued by our banks they will come from abroad. We cannot get along without them.
Hillsboro' Recorder.

Our Rail Road.—From the Report of the President of the North Carolina Rail Road to the last Meeting of the Stockholders, held in Raleigh on the 10th inst., it appears that said road in the last twelve months has done a fine business, and that there is every prospect that the 3,000,000 of stock owned by the State in said road will prove to be a profitable investment. And while we rejoice that the road will eventually be a source of revenue to the State, it is truly gratifying to witness the advantages and benefits which the farmers of the country are reaping from the high prices which they are now able to get for their wheat and other produce at home.
Lexington Exp.

We see that the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of the Judiciary of this State, has written a letter in laudation of Mr. Buchanan and depreciation of Mr. Fillmore.

Judge Saunders degrades his high office and stains his judicial robes by thus entering into the heated arena of party politics. He has the unenviable notoriety of being the only member of the Bench in the State who thus presumes to outrage the proprieties of his position. We trust that respect for public opinion at least, if his own sense of judicial decorum is unsufficient, will prevent any such displays in future.—*Wil. Herald.*

Endorsing a Bank Bill.—A gentleman writes to the Hartford Courant that about a year ago, while engaged in counting over money, he carelessly put his name upon the back of a $20 bill. A son of Erin came into his office a few days since with the bill, and said he had come from East Hartford to get gold from the endorser. The gentleman looked in the bank note-reporter and found the bank had suspended payment, and was obliged to give the man a good bill for it.

The Fastest Yet.—The train from Buffalo Thursday morning, came down to Rochester, a distance of 75 miles, in *one hour and thirty-eight minutes.* It consisted of five passenger cars, and made five stops. It is time this kind of amusement was discouraged.—*Jour. Com.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1856.

SMALL NOTES.—We hear constantly, from all parts of the State, loud complaints by people of all parties against the suppression of the one and two dollar notes. At the same time it is supposed that there will be an objection in the Legislature to confining the privilege of such an issue to any one bank. Yet it certainly would not be wise to give to all the banks an unlimited power to issue such notes. They would be issued in larger quantities than the public convenience would require. To prevent this, it has been proposed to give to all the banks the right to issue to the amount of 10 per cent. of their capital.

There ought to be no objection to this, or something like it. It is not because the Bank of Fayetteville has had this privilege, that we or others have favored it; but because it was a great convenience to the public that the notes should be issued somewhere. Therefore, let the right be given here or elsewhere, or everywhere to a limited extent. Let us have the small notes, and let us have likewise, a rebuke of such secret legislation as that by which they have been interdicted.

A writer in the last Carolinian enumerates several Whigs who supported Gen. Scott, who are now said to be friends of Buchanan. The writer farther says,

"I have also heard it said that James Banks, Esq." * * * * * "will not vote for Fillmore."

We are requested by Mr. Banks to say, that whilst he has not sympathized with or adopted the tenets of the K. N. party, yet he has no recollection of having uttered aught to warrant any one in asserting that he would not vote for Fillmore.

Neither is he conscious of having said anything to justify even a supposition that he will support Buchanan, except on a contingency not likely to happen, to-wit: a contest solely between Buchanan and Fremont. On the contrary, he lately attended a meeting of the old line Whigs of Cumberland, is Chairman of a Committee to appoint a delegate to the National Whig Convention, and feels that he would be bound to support its nominee, who *cannot by any possibility be James Buchanan*,—the man who so wronged Mr. Banks's first political leader, Henry Clay. At that same Whig meeting, if we remember aright, Mr. Banks said his old political friends, who supported him so warmly two years ago, would never have the blush of shame to mantle their cheeks, by being told that a man to whom they had given so generous a support, had abandoned his principles and become a Democrat, *on a purely personal question*, having reference to his place of birth. That he felt profound sorrow that the Whig party had been abandoned by so many good and true patriots, but as for himself he experienced an honest pride and pleasure in the fact that he remained with the few who gloried in the belief that they were "*Right*," a position which their gallant leader preferred to that of President.

From old political association, from a repugnance to have the Constitution amended by Legislative enactment, and from a belief that the true interest of Cumberland and Fayetteville will be best subserved on the score of Internal Improvements, by having Mr. Gilmer in the Gubernatorial Chair, Mr. Banks will vote for him, not as a K. N., but because he conceives *these* considerations to be paramount to *that*.

In conclusion, we may dispute the propriety of thus lugging into the papers the names of private gentlemen, without their knowledge or consent. Even if they had changed their party associations, there would be no justification for such a publication. And it is an outrage when they have not so changed.

In addition to the above we are authorised to say, that "The writer in the last Carolinian over the signature of Cumberland is in error in placing the name of Gen. A. D. McLean in the list of exchanges in favor of the Democratic party." True he has not joined, nor will he identify himself with the American Party; but, with his convictions, the path of duty leads him to the support of that tried Statesman and patriot—Millard Fillmore—in whose antecedents there is not only a pledge, but a practical demonstration of the fact, that neither the influences of section, party, or faction, will be able to swerve his administration, if elected, from the grand purpose of preserving the Union and securing to all their just rights under the Constitution."

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The country has reason to be thankful that both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn the present Session on the 18th of August—three weeks hence. There would have been greater reason for thankfulness if the Session had not been held at all, for it has abounded with evil.

DISUNION.—Infatuated ultraists at the North and the South are acting together for the same end. The abolitionists of the North and the nullifiers of the South are both openly working for a dissolution of the Union. Whilst the former are displaying banners with 16 stars, and preaching disunion from a thousand pulpits and a thousand presses, the latter are rejoicing that the Brooks assault has widened the breach to an irreparable extent. The Charleston Mercury says "that the lines of sectionalism have been drawn deeper than ever before, to the disgust of party hacks, and the satisfaction of true men in the South. We rejoice at any event which makes common cause at the South, and foreshadows her destiny as a separate and independent people."

Regarding South Carolina as "the South," as the Mercury probably does, we suppose it is true that the Brooks affair and its results are gratifying to "the South." It is so nowhere else in the South, we hope and believe. Neither is the manner of the act, nor its effect upon the public mind, generally approved in other parts of the South. The name of Brooks will go down to posterity with the same sort of fame which Erostratus coveted and acquired when he fired the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. Mr. Brooks will have done what he could to destroy a greater Temple than that of Diana—the Temple of Liberty.

DROUGHT.—A letter from Monk's Store, Sampson county, mentions that they are parched up with drought in that section.

BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.—The singular finale of the dispute between these two fighthing characters, as presented by the letter of Mr. Brooks, in another column, will strike the reader. Burlingame went to Congress with the reputation of being a fighting man, and the best rifle shot in New England. He attempted to keep up that reputation by avowing his personal responsibility in the House. He crept out of that by a very nice distinction between Mr. Brooks and the act committed by Mr. Brooks—the *act* was "cowardly," but not the *actor*. This so disgusted his own New England anti-duelling constituents, that they were down upon him in such manner as the following from the Boston Courier:—

"We cannot trust ourselves to characterise his conduct. Had his views of duelling been honestly entertained and honestly adhered to, he would, in the estimation of a large body of men in Massachusetts, been the champion of a section, and living might have been a hero or dying a martyr. As it is, he has disgraced his district and his adopted State, and is no representative of the character and courage of New England. If at the end of his Congressional career he shall be remembered at all, it will be only for the pusillanimous discrimination which he has sufferred himself to make between "the man and the act."

Stung by this, he retracted his explanatory apology, and again placed himself in a position to fight, courting a challenge. When that came, as of course it would, he consults with such noncombatants as Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and between them they fix the place of meeting in Canada, 700 miles off!

This looks little like fighting, certainly; but we think Mr. Brooks and his friend Mr. Lane were easily satisfied; and especially that they very hastily arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Brooks was in danger of "mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables." In fact, with the single exception of mobs, he is quite as liable to either of the other enemies in Washington as further North. And this is not the first time that Mr. Brooks has manifested his faith in "discretion as the better part of valor." When Senator Wilson denounced him for beating Sumner, he sent a challenge, which Wilson refused to receive, telling Brooks, however, that he was prepared to defend himself if attacked. *He was not attacked.* Our own impression is, that no one of the three has any special fancy for having a hole drilled through his body. And we trust they may ever escape such a fate.

As to Mr. Burlingame it seems to us that he has exhibited a want of both moral and physical courage—moral courage to stand by the anti-duelling position he took; and physical courage to fight after he had avowed his readiness to do so. Possessed of one kind of courage, a man might hold up his head. But with neither, he is a disgraced man.

BROOKS AND KEITT.—It is a strange result of the Brooks and Sumner affair, that Brooks, who committed the assault, is exhonorated from punishment by the vote of the House, while Keitt, who only did not inform on his colleague and endeavored to prevent interference with the fight, was declared guilty and censured. The principal is acquitted, the accessory punished. The man who did irreparable mischief escapes. The man who did none is severely punished.

It was rather an adroit movement of Brooks, we think, to get the floor and resign, instantly after the rejection of the resolution to expel him, and before another resolution could be offered to censure him, which would have required only a majority vote to pass it. He resigned the very moment when there was no charge against him before the House.

WELL DONE.—In the debate in the Senate on the Kansas bill, "our little David," though he did not actually slay and behead any Goliah of the abolitionists, in imitation of King David of old, did actually silence one of them. After Mr. Reid had spoken briefly,—

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts said, I want to put a question to the honorable Senator from North Carolina, before he takes his seat. I want to know precisely what he means. Does he mean to say, that if the people of the United States, the free people of the United States, elect a majority of the House of Representatives, and secure, in a few years, a majority of the Senate, and elect a President of the United States, so as to place the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the hands of men who believe that the Constitution of the United States gives the National Government power to govern the Territories of the United States so as to prohibit the existence of slavery in them, and that power shall be exercised, the southern slaveholding States will go out of this Union?

Mr. Reid. I will answer the Senator from Massachusetts, and I will answer him in this way. I think that no candid and impartial man can have witnessed this discussion and the turn it has taken without being convinced that that Senator bases his action here solely upon the ground that Kansas shall never be admitted as a slaveholding State of this Union, under any circumstances. Now, I desire to know if the Senator will, under any circumstances, vote for the admission of Kansas into this Union with a constitution tolerating slavery.

Mr. Wilson. I will not.

Mr. Reid. Then, sir, what does the Senator do? Does he not violate every principle of the Constitution of the United States? Does he not violate every principle of free government? And will he ask us to be bound by the constitution when he repudiates and spurns it from him? I, sir, in my public position as a representative, in the whole course of my life, have never made a distinction between a free and a slave State, when the people fairly formed their constitution and asked for admission into the Union, because, in doing so, I should have regarded that I had violated the Constitution of the United States, and was unworthy of being a member of this Government. I do not desire to remain in this Union and take advantage of all I can get under the Constitution, and yet disavow that Constitution, disregard it, and set it at naught, whenever it is against me. That is not the spirit in which the Constitution was formed.

Very well spoken, Mr. Reid.

The Hon. Edward Stanly is in Raleigh, the guest of his kinsman the Hon. George E. Badger. We regret to hear that he does not intend to remain in North Carolina, but proposes to return to California in October.

MR. FILLMORE'S PROSPECTS.—A short paragraph in our last, asserting the brightening prospects of Mr. Fillmore, was improperly credited to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Buchanan paper, instead of the Commercial Advertiser.

From all that we can see, we are of opinion that Mr. Fillmore's prospects are decidedly improving, and have been ever since the delivery of his patriotic speeches on his return from Europe.

Some of our friends have expressed an anxiety that the Observer should put Mr. Fillmore's name at its head, and enter into the campaign with the zeal with which, of old, we advocated the election of Harrison, of Clay, and of Taylor. But we have not been able to bring our minds to the same conclusion. We rather think that we shall not hereafter put any candidate's name at the head of our paper;—that is a custom "honored in the breach,"—and that we shall be content to let our preference be known by an expression of it in our editorial columns.

Nor can we consent to enter with partisan zeal into this election. The party with which we prefer to be identified has not nominated a candidate; and, though we make our choice from the candidates presented by other parties, and plainly express that choice, we do not mean to enlist in the ranks of the party which nominated him. So far as our preference has any influence (and some of our friends say it has,) that influence is as well used—perhaps better—by the earnest but calm avowal we have heretofore made, as by the most heated warfare we could wage. In truth, the last year or two, during which our party has had no candidates, has given us rather a taste for the condition of independence and of sober contemplation of the fields of political battle. While, therefore, we shall endeavor to aid in electing Mr. Fillmore (regretting that we cannot separate him from that "great Tennessean," as Brownlow called Donelson,) we shall do it in a more temperate manner than of old. Probably neither we nor our readers nor Mr. Fillmore will be the worse therefor.

GREAT FILLMORE MEETINGS.—Very large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of Fillmore were held in Troy, Brooklyn, and New York city last week.

REPUDIATION OF THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—The Richmond Enquirer has a very severe article on the open contempt of its party Platform by the passage of the Internal Improvement bills through Congress, over the veto of the President. It says, among other things,—

"If it were possible to defeat the election of Mr. Buchanan, the recent course of certain Democratic members of Congress on the subject of Internal Improvements, would precipitate that deplorable catastrophe upon the country. Against the traditional policy of the party, against its latest declaration of principle in the Cincinnati Platform, and despite the protest of the President, three Internal Improvement bills have been enacted by the aid of Democratic votes. Never have we known the mass of the Democracy in this State, and we may say throughout the South, so humiliated and incensed as by this instance of profligate subserviency to local prejudice. No occurrence since the organization of the Democratic party has so shaken the faith of the people in its firmness and fidelity."

Strong language this, applied as it is to such democrats as Cass, Douglas, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Dodge, James, Johnson, Jones, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, and Weller, all of whom voted for these bills. Sixteen democrats for the bills, and against the platform, whilst only twelve Senators voted against them. These 16 are all understood to be Buchanan men, and Cincinnati Platform men. Quere: Will Buchanan also spit upon the Platform should he be elected?

The Senate has passed two more of these Internal Improvement bills, "to improve the harbor of Racine, Wisconsin," and "to improve the harbor of Nebraska, Wisconsin," after a long debate, by 24 to 12, and 20 to 13.

We are requested by a friend in Montgomery county to correct a statement which we copied from the Asheborough Bulletin, that Lewis Parks, the seller of the free negro in Randolph, was a Baptist preacher of good standing. Our correspondent says he has known Parks for 18 years; that in 1840 he was a Christian or O'Kellyite preacher; afterwards joined the Baptist Church and was expelled therefrom, a year or two afterwards, by a unanimous vote of the church. He was then taken back into the Christian or O'Kellyite Church, where he has been a preacher ever since.

Other papers which have copied the Bulletin's statement are requested to notice this correction.

We are under obligations to the Hon. David S. Reid for a large Map of Central America, published by order of the Senate, and for a pamphlet copy of the speeches of Messrs. Biggs and Reid on the Kansas bill.

Also, to Mrs. Dr. Foulkes for a couple of giant Tomatoes, weighing together 2½ lbs., hanging to one little twig of the vine, making one wonder how so great a weight could be sustained by so frail a support. They grew in her garden.

GOOD.—A New York free negro, named Lot Munday, steward of the schr. Danville, was arrested at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, for concealing on board that vessel two valuable slaves, belonging to gentlemen in Richmond, with the intention to carry them to New York. The negroes were caught in the place where Munday concealed them, and he and they were safely lodged in jail.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Six cars on the Wilmington and Weldon road were thrown from the track on Friday last, between Halifax and Enfield, in consequence of a cow jumping on the track. An old gentleman of Halifax was severely but not dangerously hurt; a gentleman from New Orleans, ditto; a negro woman and a brakeman slightly.

During the week before last one of the heaviest rains which ever fell in the neighborhood, fell in the valley of Jones's creek, in Anson, N. C. The creek rose five feet higher than ever known, and swept away every mill and bridge on it, also destroyed all the crops on the bottom lands.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, two more internal improvement bills were passed, one for Savannah harbor and the other for Sheboygan harbor. [Where is that?]

The day was spent on these and in a discussion as to what business should be taken up first, in the course of which it was avowed that the Locofoco caucus had decided the question out of doors, having fixed that day for the discussion of the bill for a Pacific rail road. Finally the caucus order was abandoned.

Mr. Clayton said he was opposed to party caucuses, and in future, for the remainder of his public life, he should always vote as he pleased, without being a slave to any party.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the newly discovered guano islands.

Two more internal improvement bills were debated and passed. They are for the benefit of Wisconsin and Michigan.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, it was decided that neither the sitting nor contesting Delegate from Nebraska was entitled to the seat.

Mr. Gallegos, Delegate from New Mexico, was declared not entitled to his seat, and Mr. Otero was admitted and sworn in in his place.

The Fortification appropriation bill was debated till 11 o'clock at night, when the House adjourned.

On Thursday, an hour and a half was wasted in a call of the House to get a quorum.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriations. Mr. Barbour moved, as an amendment, that no part of the army be employed in Kansas until the alleged laws are declared legal. This motion was discussed. Mr. Stanton moved an amendment, declaring that the laws of that Territory are null and void, which was agreed to.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, reported a resolution declaring that Gov. Reeder, instead of Whitfield, is the legal delegate from Kansas, and gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday next.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Friday and Saturday.

A writer in the Carolinian calls our attention to the fact, as he says it is, that the letter to Postmasters, by Perrin M. Brown, published in our last, has been pronounced, by good authority, (the Union,) a forgery. Very possibly. It is hard to tell what is genuine, and what forged, in these days of political corruption.

Since the above was in type, the Union of Friday has brought us the following letter from the Postmaster General:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst. has just been received, for which I am much indebted. The circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the postmaster of Lansingburgh, and forwarded by you, is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in the city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here, with a view to aid him in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeeded, to some extent at least. As soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave instructions for his arrest; but he has not since ventured to call for his letters.

If any are received, they will go to the dead-letter office, and any money they may contain will be returned to the writers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient serv't,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—The Petersburg Intelligencer publishes a letter from Thos. H. Ashe, Esq., of Wilmington, written from the Alleghany Springs, Va., describing a most remarkable effect of the waters there upon himself. He was formerly very robust, as many persons in this town know; but had been reduced almost to a skeleton by long standing dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea, which seemed to be fast killing him. He says,—

"My stomach was in such a state of inflammation that I could eat nothing that did not cause great suffering for hours afterwards. My mouth was ulcerated from the throat to the tip of the tongue, my side and back were in constant pain, and my chest feeling all the time as if there was either a burning mountain, or something akin to it, lodged there, and from the time I awoke in the morning until I got my breakfast I was suffering from continual vomiting. All of these symptoms had affected me for months, besides a general prostration of strength and spirits. I have now been here a little over 3 weeks, and I can hardly trust myself to believe the change real, so like magic does it seem. From about the 3rd day after my arrival I commenced feeling I was a convalescent, and each and every day since (save one or two, when I was thrown back by allowing too free scope to a mountain appetite,) I have felt myself better, up to the present. I am now, thank God, free (with ordinary care) from all those horrid symptoms, my spirits are as bouyant as ever, and my strength slowly but surely returning. I do not mean to say that I am now perfectly well, but will add that my bowels are in a more healthful and natural condition than they have been for three years, and that with ordinary watchfulness in my diet, I shall do as well as ever, although I hardly think I shall ever be as robust as I have been. I took no mercury after I came here."

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The Herbert Trial—Verdict of Acquittal.—The Herbert case was concluded yesterday afternoon and given to the jury, who after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with much satisfaction by the friends of the prisoner, who immediately surrounded him and accompanied him to the Kirkwood House.

There is much indignation and excitement among the Irish portion of the population, at the acquittal of Herbert, who has left Washington.

Ex-Mayor Lenox has been arrested and held to bail, not to fight a duel with Mr. Rateliffe.

Several other personal difficulties growing out of the Herbert affair remain unsettled.

BOSTON, July 25.

Massachusetts American Convention.—The American State Convention continued in session all night, and finally organized by electing E. C. Baker, a Fremont man, President. Two-thirds of the Fillmore men thereupon left the hall in a body. Governor Gardner was subsequently nominated for re election by acclamation. The Fillmore bolters marched to their head quarters, where, after some speaking, it was voted to endorse the call for the Fillmore Convention, for the 6th of August.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

Inauguration of President Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The steamer Granada arrived last night from Aspinwall via San Juan, bringing San Francisco dates to 5th inst.

General Walker was inaugurated President of Nicaragua on the 12th inst. Ex-President Rivas still holds possession of Leon. It is reported that many of the natives consider the new government a usurpation, and have declared against it. There was much sickness among his troops, and frequent desertions occurred.

At San Francisco there was no abatement of the excitement touching the revolution. The Vigilance Committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had been arrested for stabbing one of the Committee police whilst making an arrest. The Committee were firmly established. The Governor still remained at Sacramento.

All the arms collected by the law and order men have been seized by the committee. Mr. Durkee, a member of the committee, had been arrested, charged with piracy and seizing arms belonging to the State, from a schooner.

Col Buchanan had a fight at Big Meadows with the Indians, in which forty Indians and ten whites were killed.

Col. Wright had not been killed, as reported.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Arrest of Mr. Burlingame.—Mr. Burlingame in answer to a warrant, appeared before Justice Hollingshead this morning in company with Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and the two entered a joint bond for $5,000, that Mr. Burlingame shall not engage in any duel, in the District of Columbia, or leave it for that purpose.

Signs of Revolution in the House.—The House of Representatives seems to be in earnest in resorting to practical revolution. On the bill making appropriations for the army, on yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, an amendment was adopted providing that all the acts of the Kansas legislature are declared null and void. If this amendment is adopted in the House, the army bill will go to the Senate, when the amendment will be stricken out. Upon the House's insisting, the army bill will fail. It is understood that the same process will be resorted to for the defeat of the other appropriation bills. This would be practical revolution, and the consequence so disastrous that we will not assume that black republicanism is prepared to persist in such a mad course, and therefore we await the result before indulging in further comments.

The Committee of Elections recognised the revolutionary doctrine that the laws of Kansas are invalid, and for that reason reported that General Whitfield was not legally elected delegate from Kansas. They also report that Governor Reeder is the legal delegate, although the committee sent to Kansas say that he was chosen without any legal authority for the election. Mr. Stephens made a minority report. Such are the revolutionary strides which have marked one day's proceedings!—*Washington Union.*

One Presidential Candidate Less.—Commodore Stockton publishes the following card:—

To Messrs. Allen, Jones, Robbinett, &c., Committee:

Gentlemen—Our efforts to prevent the great American party from being sectionalized or abolitionized have been successful. It has been purged of all sectional and abolition men and dogmas. The national camp has endorsed Mr. Fillmore's Americanism, and he is pledged to uphold the integrity of American principles and the perpetuity of our reformed organization. My object has been attained and I am no longer a candidate for the Presidency. Your friend &c.,
R. F. STOCKTON.

SAD ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, as the High Point stage had arrived within sight of this place, near the Plankroad bridge, the tire on one of the wheels came off, at a descent of the road, which rendered the "break" useless, and a passenger, seated with the driver, becoming alarmed, caught hold of the lines, which turned the horses short around, causing the coach to upset, when the horses became unmanageable and ran off with the detached fore wheels.

When we arrived there, a scene truly awful to behold, presented itself:—Several ladies, a gentlemen and a little boy, lying in the road, very much bruised, and some of them seriously and it was thought fatally injured and the baggage scattered in various directions.

As soon as the report of the accident reached town, a large number of our citizens promptly repaired to the spot, among them some of our physicians, and rendered all possible assistance. The sufferers were conveyed to town in private conveyances and on litters, and well cared for. No serious accident of any kind, within our recollection, ever before occurred on any of the stage lines running into this place; and in this case, we learn, no blame is attached to the driver.

We have gathered the following particulars:

There were some 23 passengers in and on the coach,—a number of children among them,—counting in all about 17 seats. Among the passengers who suffered most seriously by this catastrophe, are the families of a Mr. Urquhart, from Southampton, Va., and of Mr. Brown from Fayetteville.

In company with Mr. Urquhart were his wife, and other relatives, and two servants, in all 9 persons. Mr. Urquhart was outside on the stage, with the driver, when it upset, and received internal injuries, from the effects of which he died, at 11 o'clock,—surviving the accident only about three hours. He was conscious of his situation, and made his will, being in sound mind. We learn his remains will be taken to his home in Virginia. Some of the ladies and servants were considerably bruised, but not seriously.

A son of Mr. Brown aged about 12 years, was also riding on the "box," with the driver, and had two ribs and his collar-bone broken, besides receiving other severe bruises and several deep cuts in his head. He had a restless night, but is doing as well as could be expected on Thursday, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Salem Press.*

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., by Rev. N. F. Reid, Mr. E. L. HARDING to Miss LUCY B. RAMSEY.

In Montgomery county, N. C., on the 23d inst., by Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. J. T. TOWNSEND, formerly of Richmond county, to Miss MARY A., daughter of William Haywood Esq.

DIED,

At her father's residence, near Big Rockfish, in this county, on the 17th inst., Miss EFFY McKINNON, only daughter of Robert and Nancy McKinnon.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., after a very brief illness, THOMAS WARD, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 25.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, D Murphy, S C & L Fox, Vestal & Pike, Rev. R DeSchweinitz, Moring, Cobb & Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, J Sundy, J Worth & Do, W E Burrage, Deep River M Co, J M Vanu, W McLean, B Coffin, Worth & Utley, E Belo.

Banks's Line, July 25, Str Brothers from Averasborough with Flat load of Spirits and Rosin.

Banks's Line. July 24, Str J R Grist, with goods for J Kyle, Jr, Cook & Johnson, J N Smith, W McIntyre, Richardson Faucett.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 28.

BACON—	12 a 13½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	45 a
CANDLES—F F	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	14 a 15	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p sack	1 70 a 1 80
COTTON—		Alum, bu	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	11½ a 00	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9½ a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover grab	12½ a 16
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com'n bag	2 25 a 2 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 2 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple	50 a 60
Brn. Sheetings	7½ a	[illegible]	35 a 40
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	[illegible]	37 a 45
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica	00 a 2 00
Family	7 25 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	00 a 00
Superfine	6 75 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 00
Fine	6 25 a 0 00	Holland	00 a 2 00
Scratched	5 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	a
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 10	St. Croix	a
Oats	40 a 00	Porto Rico	10½ a 11
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	10 a 11
Rye	75 a 0 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 16
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD	$8½ a $9½
Litte, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	12 a 14	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	16 a 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—Receipts fair.
Cotton finds ready market at quotations
Corn—We reduce our quotations.
Virgin Turpentine 2 25, Yellow Dip 1 90. Spirits 30 to 31.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 75, yellow dip 2 50, hard 1 35. Spirits advanced to 37. Resin 1 12½; No. 1, 3 75 to 4 00.

At New York, 30 obarn Flour $7 to 8 50. Southern corn 90. Middling upland Cotton 11¾. Spirits Turpentine 37 to 37½. Rosin 1 50 to 1 56.

Total receipts of cotton 3,166,032 bales, against 2,736,624 last year. Increase 729,408.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Schrs W H Smith and G R Dixon fm New York, Triumph fm Hyde, Catherine fm Newbern. 24. —Schr. Charles fm Boston.

REMOVAL.

DR. T. D. HAIGH has removed to the new Brick Building on Hay Street, near the Methodist Church.

July 28. 25-1m
Town papers copy.

PEARS.

THIS DELICIOUS FRUIT is now ripening. Persons desiring supplies will please send their orders to
C. LUTTERLOH.
July 26, 1856. 25-3t

A CARD.

To the Voters of Cumberland County:

IT is rumored in some sections of the County that the undersigned is running as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, not with any hope or desire of being elected Sheriff himself but for the purpose of defeating the election of Hector McNeill, Esq., by taking from him the votes that might otherwise be given to Hector and many of those who have professed to be my friends when talking to me, have unwittingly circulated reports about me calculated to injure me before the people, while their only object is to defeat my election. I take this opportunity of saying that my only object in becoming a candidate for the office of Sheriff is to get an office that will enable me to support my wife and children. I am the *nominee of no party*, but stand before the people of the County asking their suffrages as freemen, with no pledges to act in any way but as a faithful discharge of my duties. (If I should be so fortunate as to be elected), will require at the hands of every faithful and efficient officer. I have made no bargain with Mr. Roberts or with Mr. McNeill either directly or indirectly to aid either of them. My object is *to defeat them both*. And I take this opportunity of saying that if elected, I will serve the public faithfully and to the best of my ability; whatever I may lack in experience shall be more than made up in energy and attention to business. I am a native of the county, born and raised in your midst, and although I am not a nominee, I trust my claims may not be prejudiced by falsehood and misrepresentation.

Respectfully, WM. R. LOVE.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1856. 24-tc

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man JOHN, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear, between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856. 25-3t

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Wilkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be carefully attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1856. 24-Y

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

VAGABOND Life in Mexico; "Plu-ri-bus-Tah", by Doesticks; The Sparrowgrass Papers, by Cozzens; Hiawatha; "The Wide Wide World"; Hume's and Macaulay's Histories of England; The Carmina Sacra; Aiken's Christian Minstrel; Dick's Works; Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels; Nyrup's Physical Geography of the Seas &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
July 24.

TURNIP SEED.

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER.
Hoofland's German Bitters.
Berry's Freckle Lotion.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

FRENCH BRANDY.

NOW is the time to have good French Brandy in your House for Medical purposes.

Just received and for sale one-half Cask more of that pure F. Brandy, $8 per gal. W. H. CARVER
July 16. 21-tc

CASTOR OIL.

EAST India Castor Oil in bottles, of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1 1856. 85-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of July to make their annual settlements. Those indebted will please make their payments promptly. Their creditors will please present their claims.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is tae only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.

June 2, 1856. 9tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers,
Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

☞ We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election. April 21—97-tE

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.

Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 500-t1A

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Duncan M. Buie for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said Buie on the Fay. & Southern Plank Road, near Lumber Bridge, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, the following property, viz:

126,000 feet Ton Timber on or near the River bank.
4 Mules.
2 Timber Wagons.
1 Road Wagon.
320 Acres of Land in Harnett county.

The Creditors of said Buie will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

July 12, 1856. 21-ts

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber is desirous to sell all that valuable property in the town of Averasborough, 25 miles above Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, consisting of FIVE LOTS, on which is a good Store, Dwelling, Ware House and all necessary buildings for immediate use, with a new Turpentine Distillery now in operation. The late improvement on the Cape Fear, puts the Town of Averasborough in immediate connection with the Towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington by Steam Boats, and the Steamers Jno. H. Haughton and Brothers are now making regular trips to and from the points named. And Averasborough is destined soon to become the principal shipping point for that portion of Wake, Johnston and Harnett which trade to Fayetteville and Wilmington. A bargain will be sold in this Property if application is made soon, to J. & T. Waddill or the subscriber.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1856. 21-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.

July 14, 1856. 21-3m

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile Southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY, } Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

TOMATOES

MAY be Preserved in Arthur's Cans for winter use, in the same state as if stewed, fresh from the bush. **Berries** and **Pie Fruits** of all kinds may be preserved so as to make fresh Fruit Pies in Winter.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.

1 quart Cans,	$3 per Dozen.
2 "	3 75 "
3 "	4 50 "

Every Can warranted to seal.

We have received, through the hands of a friend, as a present, a *can of tomatoes*, which he tells us was prepared last summer according to the plan recommended by Dr. Arthur. The *Can* is one of his patent, and, having opened it without difficulty by pursuing his instructions, we found this delightful vegetable possessing all the rich flavor which belongs to it when first taken from its vines. It is the first of Arthur's patent Cans for preserving fruit and vegetables that we have seen. Nothing can be more simple; and, judging from the specimen of its efficacy in accomplishing all that it promises, we do not hesitate to recommend the invention to housekeepers.—*National Intelligencer of Friday, 15th June, 1855.*

Every variety of summer fruit was put up in these cans in our family last season, and we now have *strawberries, raspberries, plums, cherries, blackberries, peaches, tomatoes, &c.*, as fresh as when sealed up. These are, indeed, luxuries, and may be secured by every one at a small cost.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

We have in our family a variety of fruit preserved in these cans, which we used through the winter with great satisfaction, and which our visiting friends pronounce as fresh as if they had just been gathered.—*Philadelphia Merchant.*

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

June 30, 1856. 17-6m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
STAGE LINE.

WE are now running Four-Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route: to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.

The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.

May 31, 1856. 9-3m

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.

NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the Lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Rob't Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole country. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next.

HECTOR LOCKLEER.

July 11, 1856. 21-*t18

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

WISHING to remove, I offer for sale my entire Stock of HARDWARE, SADDLERY AND COACH MATERIALS at cost, in lots to suit purchasers. My stock being purchased from first hands is now offered at prices below those of the New York jobbing Houses. Merchants in the Town and country are invited to examine my Stock, as the present is a rare opportunity for bargains.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

July 25, 1856. 23*2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEEL & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to them are requested to settle before the 1st day of August, as I am anxious to close up the business. A. W. FULLER.

July 19, 1856. 23*4t

I have on hand a STOCK of GROCERIES, &c., which will be sold very low. A. W. F.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Sarah Gibson, Wilburn Gibson, vs. Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, and Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth.

Petition to sell Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Ledbetter vs. Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife.

Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23*6

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, Proprietors.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Barèges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL

June 26, 1855. 8tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

BANK OF WILMINGTON,
June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

June 11, 12-*t1A

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY
AND
Medical School,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. W. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. Joseph H. Speed, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. Bagby, Assistant.
Mr. Edward M. Scott, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum.

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WMS. HARRIS,
Col. D. C. Parish, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 9, 1856. 13*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Keirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

15*6] RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

George M. Sides, Adm'r of Leonard Sides, dec'd, vs. Thomas Biles and wife, and others.

Petition to settle Estate.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Sides, Henry C. Sides, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Caroline Hearne, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

15*6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 13-tf

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.

ROBERTS & BROTHERS.

June 12, 1856. 12-tf

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 5 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville toward Graham, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in their locality,) each of which is furnished with a Corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to finish their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal.
———, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. R. Jones, Music Teacher.

Terms per Session.

Spelling	$ 00
Common English Branches	8 00
Higher "	12 00
Latin and Greek	15 00
Music, (with use of Inst.)	20 00
French, and Drawing, each	5 00
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per month, not exceeding, perhaps under	8 00

T. S. YARBOROUGH, Cor. Sec.

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is important that they be present at the opening of the Session.

June 20, 1856. 15-tf

1075 Acres Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 400 or 500 acres, to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clear Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large two dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM McRAE.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

New Spring Goods!
McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indeb